

**THE WASHINGTON HERALD**  
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY  
THE WASHINGTON HERALD COMPANY  
425-427-429 Eleventh Street. Telephone MAIN 3300.  
CLINTON T. BRAINARD, President and Editor.

**FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES:**  
THE S. C. BECKWITH SPECIAL AGENCY.  
New York Office.....Tribune Bldg.  
Chicago Office.....Tribune Bldg.  
St. Louis Office.....Third National Bank Bldg.  
Detroit Office.....Ford Building

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY CARRIER.**  
Daily and Sunday.....30 cents per month  
Daily and Sunday.....\$3.50 per year  
Daily, without Sunday.....25 cents per month  
Daily, without Sunday.....\$3.00 per year

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL.**  
Daily and Sunday.....35 cents per month  
Daily and Sunday.....\$4.00 per year  
Daily, without Sunday.....25 cents per month  
Daily, without Sunday.....\$3.00 per year  
Sunday, without Daily.....\$1.00 per year  
Entered at the postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1916.

## A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

### HALLOWEEN.

Tonight the ghosts of other days  
Go marching gaily by,  
And friends long lost to mortal gaze  
Once more rejoice the eye.

The good, the ill, that we have done,  
Each passes in review;  
The battles lost, the battles won,  
The hollow sham, the true.

God knows what spectres we shall see,  
What good or evil sprite  
Will rise up in the memory  
Upon this hallowed night.

But this I know if in the mass  
They prove of joy or sorrow,  
Whatever their kind they soon will pass  
And leave me still tomorrow.

There's a shortage of tricks, 'tis said, Hurling  
Nothing but phrases in this campaign, anyway.

The capture of Predeal by the Germans naturally  
is looked upon as a very shabby deal by the  
Rumanians.

If the King of Greece keeps up his present  
pace, history may describe him as the only original  
and genuine claimant to "He has kept us out of  
war."

Those signs on the bridges approaching Vir-  
ginia, advising, "Loaded vehicles prohibited," prob-  
ably will apply to persons when the State goes dry  
on Wednesday.

For an authoritative list of those not concerned  
with the high cost of living, read the names of the  
large contributors to both Democratic and Repub-  
lican campaign funds.

Gov. Phillip, Republican candidate for re-elec-  
tion in Wisconsin, will speak this week in Kosciuszko  
Hall and Bohemian Turner Hall, Milwaukee. Prob-  
ably about Americanism.

An interesting winter's evening pastime for po-  
litical statisticians is estimating what the election  
odds would be today if there had been no threaten-  
ed railroad strike and no Adamson eight-hour law.

"Hardly anything else but periodicals are being  
read now," says Prof. Harding Craig, of the Uni-  
versity of Minnesota. Odd, isn't it, that misguided  
persons will persist in publishing newspapers in the  
face of this dictum?

The project for digging a tunnel under the  
English Channel to connect France and England has  
been seriously revived. The allies have gained a  
lot of experience as diggers since trench war-  
fare became so general.

The charges of the anti-suffragists that they  
have been made victims of poison pen post cards  
comes at a time when the suffragists apparently  
are too busy trying to defeat President Wilson to  
care in which to make reply.

Speaking in Wisconsin, W. J. Bryan complain-  
ed that the Republican party had kept him out of  
office for twenty years. Then the Democrats put  
him in office. Now he is out again. Regardless of  
which party is successful in the election, it seems  
quite certain that Mr. Bryan will stay out.

"The high cost of white paper on which to  
print reports of the high cost of living is no  
small problem in itself," remarks the Chicago  
Herald. To which might be added the observa-  
tion that if some of the white paper were used  
for the writing of indictments against persons who  
fraudulently increase the cost of living, there might  
be less reason to worry about the high cost of  
white paper.

One of the most novel campaign arguments  
published recently is that in a whole page of the  
New York Sun, under the caption, "Let us for-  
get." The page contains reproductions of numer-  
ous clippings from New York newspapers pub-  
lished since President Wilson entered the White  
House giving graphic evidence of the business de-  
pression that came upon this country prior to the  
outbreak of the European war. Some of the head-  
lines are as follows: "325,000 Men Without Jobs  
in This City," "3,000 Steel Workers Out," "Less  
Foreign Trade Under New Tariff," "Out of Work  
Army Largest in Years," "Many Homeless in Dis-  
tress," and "Says Coast Has 100,000 Idle." These  
facts, brought forcibly from the past, are convinc-  
ing that the prosperity of today is largely war-  
made prosperity, but they are not convincing that  
the prosperity of today will end with the war.

So far from keeping us out of war, Mr. Wilson  
has blundered into every opportunity of the kind  
on the peaceful American continent. As for the  
European conflict, the credit for keeping us out of  
it belongs to the British and French diplomats  
and Kaiser Wilhelm. It was to the interest of all  
to keep us out of that war. Even our  
chivalrous President did not dare to clasp the  
bloody hand of Germany, though he may have felt  
himself strong enough to make war on poor bat-  
tered Belgium. For the sake of the German Amer-  
ican vote, whatever that may be, he was equally  
afraid of giving the allies that moral support to  
which a just cause is entitled.—Wall Street Jour-  
nal.

## Another Mexican Insult.

The action of Luis Cabrera, chairman of the Mexican contingent of the joint International Commission in session at Atlantic City and minister of finance in Carranza's cabinet, in issuing a formal statement attacking the administration, has furnished an almost sensational climax to the negotiations by which President Wilson has sought to restore peace along the Mexican border.

Cabrera's statement was labeled "official" and was issued through the Mexican News Bureau, which is closely connected with the Mexican Embassy in this city. The most remarkable features in this remarkable statement are contained in the following words:

The importation (into Mexico) of arms and munitions for the use of Villa, Zapata and the other bandits and brigands is conducted under the very eyes of supine officials, whose business it would be to hinder their transmission across the border.

That the American government is competent to restrict and restrain the exportation of arms and munitions is proved by the fact that during the early days of the Carranza revolt against the usurper Huerta, these laws were enforced with an almost cruel rigidity against Carranza.

Cabrera, an officially accredited representative of the Mexican government in the United States, flatly and unequivocally accuses the government of the United States of giving aid through "supine officials" to Villa, the bandit who crossed our border to murder and steal and for whom our army invaded Mexico. This accusation is an insult to our government.

It may be assumed that Cabrera acted with the full knowledge and consent of Carranza in delivering the insult. The envoy could have gained nothing and probably would have lost much in making his statement on his own initiative and responsibility. It even may be considered that Carranza inspired Cabrera's words, for Carranza issued the following statement in Mexico City just a few hours before the Cabrera statement was made public:

The only active movement hostile to me, has been that of the Villistas in Chihuahua, which has been able to continue on account of the facilities the enemies of the government have acquired in the United States to foment and aid the movement, but it is sure the government will eventually suppress the movement.

In these words Carranza does not go as far as Cabrera. Carranza's insult is merely inferential. Thus, the way is open for Cabrera to announce that his statement was issued without the knowledge or consent of Carranza. If Cabrera should make such an avowal, resign as chairman of the Mexican contingent of the International Commission and quit our soil, the incident might be considered closed. But unless Cabrera follows this course, the way to peace on the border through the International Commission will be seriously impeded.

Our government cannot overlook Cabrera's statement. It is probable that Secretary of State Lansing may ask Cabrera for an explanation and use his reply as a basis for action. By this course, further developments may be delayed until after November 7.

Another course open to our government is to inform Carranza that the negotiations of the International Commission cannot be continued while Cabrera is a member of the Mexican contingent. This action in all probability would bring a sudden disruption of the negotiations.

The fact that Cabrera issued such an attack upon the administration seems to show that he has no faith in the ability of the commission to reach an agreement satisfactory to both this government and Carranza. But even though Cabrera does not believe the negotiations have failed, he has suspended the usefulness of the commission by the issuance of his statement.

## Setback for La Follette.

Wisconsin politics, always interesting, has taken on a number of surprising phases in this campaign. With a standpat governor of the Badger Stalwart cult in the executive mansion and a candidate for re-election, with apparently a fair chance of success, the Democrats are figuring earnestly to elect Burt Williams to the governorship.

Senator La Follette, seeking re-election, is not lending any assistance to the State or national ticket and the old-time Republicans flatly assert that he is trading with the Democrats for support.

However, the Democrats themselves have a candidate for United States Senator who is putting up a warm fight. He is William F. Wolfe, widely known in the State and a persuasive campaigner.

Henry F. Cochems, who before he became a leader in the Wisconsin division of the Progressive party was one of the most popular members of the Republican organization, recently when in New York announced that he was for Hughes. This pleased the Republicans immensely, for Cochems is a personality to be taken into campaign calculations in Wisconsin. But, as soon as he returned to his home in Milwaukee, he caused considerable dismay in the La Follette camp by declaring that he would oppose the re-election of "Fighting Bob" and had cast his hat in the ring as a backer of Wolfe, the Democratic nominee.

"For at least four years," said Mr. Cochems, "Mr. La Follette has consistently defeated the progressive pursuit of principle in order to punish persons, individuals and friends."

The Socialist vote is growing in Wisconsin, not only in Milwaukee, but throughout the State. This element of the electorate is likely to influence the result of the election to an extent never before seen.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is very active on behalf of President Wilson in this campaign. He intimates that his support is in return for benefits showered upon labor by Mr. Wilson. For about three years and nine months out of every four years Mr. Gompers is primarily a labor leader. The rest of the time he is primarily a Democratic politician. If Gompers has failed to take a prominent stand on behalf of any Democratic candidate for the Presidency within the memory of the present generation that fact has escaped our notice.—Cincinnati Times-Star

Naval preparedness strikes a snag in Mr. Hughes' temporary prosperity. Busy yards, costly labor and materials at a premium are blamed for the fact that the new battleships will cost \$3,000,000 more than they would have done earlier if built in private yards. Far greater is it that from thirty-nine to forty-eight months. This, when Great Britain is completing big ships in less than two years, is intolerable. Ways for speedier construction must be considered.—New York World.

## Couldn't Stand a Rebuff.

By ORISON SWETT MARDEN.

A perplexed young man was recently talking to me about his failure to get on. He felt that this was due to his over-sensitiveness, which he did not know how to rid himself of. His employer, it seemed, was constantly hurting him so that he could not do his best! His criticisms, the young man complained, sounded like reflections upon his honesty and his ability, and he could not stand that.

He was a type of thousands who fail to get on because they are too thin-skinned. They cannot take their medicine. They take every criticism or adverse suggestion as a personal affront.

This young man has already lost several promising positions because of his over-sensitiveness. If his employer finds the least fault with his work or criticizes him in any way, he immediately gives notice to quit. In trying to show him the folly of such a course if he ever expected to get on, I said, "Your employer probably knows very well that you have good material in you, that you could undoubtedly get ahead rapidly if you were not so thin-skinned, so abnormally sensitive; but no employer, no matter how good-natured, will interest himself very much in an employee when he sees that instead of accepting every little suggestion or criticism for what it is, he resents it as an insult. Listen to him and follow his advice. Do not take it in such a spirit as to antagonize him so that he will say to himself: 'It is not worth while to bother with this fellow; there is nothing to him. He hasn't got the stuff in him to take his medicine. Let him go.'"

Many times when over-sensitive people make a failure, they are too mortified to try to reinstate themselves, too much afraid of being hurt again. Time and again I have known of persons to be out of work for a long time because they could not bear to push themselves, to adopt aggressive methods. They were too fearful of a rebuff, even to ask for a position.

There are a great many men who could have made a superb success of their lives but for the fact that it hurts them so to have people criticize or denounce them. They are so afraid of public opinion that they don't dare to go ahead, to push out from the crowd. They are so fearful of arousing antagonism they don't dare to be individual, independent.

The person who wants to make the most of the talents and opportunities his Creator has given him, must get rid of sensitiveness or he will never accomplish what he was sent here to do.

The Good Book says "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth." It does not say "Blessed are the sensitive, for they shall inherit the earth." They will not inherit much of anything but humiliating experiences and disappointments. The great prizes of life are hidden from the over-sensitive, who cannot stand up against the rough wind of criticism or denunciation.

Mr. Roosevelt, when he was President, told me that he never lost an hour's sleep on account of the horrible way he was caricatured, denounced and criticized by his enemies. He had hosts of friends and he was philosopher enough to realize that men of force must inevitably antagonize a great many people. He did not expect everybody to believe as he did, and he never had any ill feelings toward his enemies or his critics. Even calumnies and downright lies did not disturb him because he was conscious that he was doing his level best, and he was and is philosopher enough to accept the inevitable and make the best of it.

Here is a good idea for all of us, especially for the over-sensitiveness. No one is infallible. The very ablest are liable to make mistakes. But every man who is honest and earnest and doing his best has a right to peace of mind, happiness, and to progress in his chosen calling. This is his birthright. He should take the stand that while he would always take friendly criticism in the spirit in which it was offered, he would not allow any faultfinding or criticism to disconcert or unpoise him.

Progress in life depends largely on how we stand up under rebuffs and criticism.

The Adamson bill arbitrarily fixes the price to be paid by the railroads to a certain class of employees for a day's work. Neither Mr. Wilson nor any of his supporters have denied that the bill did this. The failure of Mr. Wilson or his supporters to deny this is an admission that the bill does fix the price to be paid for a day's work.

Then why does not Mr. Wilson or the Democratic party, who is asking for votes because of the passage of this law, defend the right of Congress or any other legislative body arbitrarily to fix the price which should be paid for a day's work? Concede this and yet jump at once into the ranks of socialism. You destroy the very basis of our industrial system when you destroy the independence of labor. Labor being the greatest element entering into the cost of production and transportation of any article, when you fix the price of labor you would necessarily have to fix the price of the article. This could not be done unless the government assumed the control of all sources of production and transportation. It is apparent that the passage of this law was a sham to catch the labor vote. The ice is too thin; labor will not attempt to skate on it.—Letter to Chicago Tribune.

Carranza's flight from Mexico is just about due. If it does not come off before November 6 it might as well not come off at all, so far as El Paso is concerned. On November 6, Carranza will have declined to proportions hardly justifying the present telegraph tolls from the border. They will still be a problem, but they will have ceased to be an issue. For Republican headquarters during the next thirteen days Mexico is full of all sorts of potentialities. After that Mexico will only be a nuisance if Hughes wins, and of no interest at all if Hughes loses.—New York Evening Post.

Much stress was laid upon the importance of the Webb bill, which the last session of Congress failed to pass, for it was supposed that this bill was necessary in order to allow manufacturers to combine for foreign trade without violation of the anti-trust laws. The combination of lumbermen which was recently formed, with the approval of the Federal Trade Commission, to meet competition abroad in fir lumber, seems to be satisfactorily arranged without regard to the Webb bill. Whether the Webb law is unnecessary or whether the Federal Trade Commission is assured that the bill will be passed in the next session of Congress, and is merely anticipating its passage, is not explained.—Boston Advertiser.

Just before the European war the United States was sending overseas somewhere between \$500,000,000 and \$700,000,000 annually, either in interest on its borrowings, payments for ocean freights, tourists' expenses or money sent to expatriates. Since the outbreak of the war the United States has imported \$730,000,000 in gold, repaid a considerable part of its borrowings, besides loaning to foreign countries \$1,470,000,000 and increased its foreign trade by \$2,250,000,000. Why not organize a "Keep What We Have Club"? Such an organization can be formed only behind a protective tariff wall. Such a wall will be erected only by a Republican Congress and a Republican President.—Buffalo News.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Best Service Column in City.

Although progress in filling the 1,500 vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in the enlarged regular army has been rather slow thus far, the War Department has decided not to hasten the graduation of the new class at West Point. It had been suggested that the class of approximately 140 cadets complete the term in January next year instead of June, but after careful consideration, the department has directed that the regular course be pursued.

Since Congress authorized the selection of second lieutenants from civil life after examination, almost 1,000 men have been designated to appear before examination boards. Almost all of these men have been examined and about two-thirds have passed the tests, although there are details still to be completed in many cases which make it uncertain how many new officers will be obtained. Additional examinations will be held in November and again in January, and still others as rapidly as new classes of candidates are organized.

Department officials expect to obtain a hundred or more second lieutenants from the enlisted personnel of the army on the basis of reports of examinations received thus far. It is regarded as improbable, however, that all vacancies can be filled before July next, when an additional shortage will be shown by the organization of the second annual increase of the military establishment already authorized. Several hundred new lieutenants will be created at that time.

Word has reached here of the death in Philadelphia on Friday of William C. Meyers, lieutenant of engineers in the United States Coast Guard Service, who was awarded a medal of honor by Congress for service in the Philippines under Admiral Dewey. He was 57 years old and was first assistant engineer of the cutter McCulloch, which preceded Dewey's fleet and ascertained the position of mines in Manila Harbor.

Coast Guard headquarters here has received an interesting report from First Lieut. W. H. Hunter, who is now in the Hawaiian Islands and on other items of interest noted during the cruise of the Coast Guard cutter Thetis from January 24 to February 13.

In the Pacific there are ten islands devoted to bird reservations and owned by the government, coming under jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture.

On the French Frigate Shoals it was found that a great many more albatrosses of both varieties were nesting this season than last year, attributed to the fact that the birds had not been disturbed by man. Among other birds noted were noddies, found in great numbers nesting everywhere on the islands, blue-faced boobies, common; a few sooty tern and gray-backed tern; curlew, turnstone, and plover in small numbers.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt has issued a vigorous reply to Charles E. Hughes' recent shot at the navy policy of "emphasizing punctuality rather than target practice."

"In casting a veiled aspersion on the United States Navy, Mr. Hughes is not only insulting every officer and man in it, but talking of something he knows nothing about," says Mr. Roosevelt.

It would have been more fair and honorable if he had obtained the opinions of the fleet and ship commanders before he made his attack.

## Political Notes

New York, Oct. 29.—That the Democratic party has been the best friend and the chief advocate of woman suffrage in this country is a fact. It is today the assertion of Mrs. Amos Pinchot, a former Progressive, now an ardent worker for the re-election of President Wilson, and a strong suffragist.

"Commending the sentiment of President Wilson in his speech at Shadow Lawn on Saturday, when he declared that the Democratic party, in effecting even greater progressive legislation than it already has achieved, 'needs the aid of the people,' she said, 'I am convinced that the Democratic party has been the champion of the woman's cause. President Wilson was the first President ever to vote for equal rights for women. He has been consistently in their favor. In the twelve States that now allow women to vote, all but four granted the privilege under Democratic administrations.'"

New York, Oct. 29.—Charles H. Ingersoll, watch manufacturer, an officer of the Wilson Business Men's National League, president of the Woodrow Wilson Advertisers' League, today made public a statement urging the re-election of President Wilson. He said that the small merchant and business man of the country would be benefited by the re-election of Mr. Wilson, and that the statement would be printed at once in a pamphlet and mailed to many thousands of retailers throughout the country.

Baltimore, Oct. 29.—A careful survey of the counties and Baltimore City, combined with an analysis of the registration figures, show that unless all signs fall right in the city, the election will be closer in Maryland than in any other State. In several national elections Maryland has been a doubtful State.

The Republicans and Progressives are united this time, but there is a bitter battle between State organization and Governor Harrington. On the one side, and the Baltimore City machine on the other, which the Democratic politicians themselves admit will affect the result in the city. There is little or no dispute as to the city's registration position on the city's registration to work to get out the vote. For this reason the Republicans made a better showing than the Democrats in the registration. The same conditions exist in the Senatorial.

The President's friends, however, are confident that he will carry Maryland despite the apparent indifference of the city politicians.

Chicago, Oct. 29.—President Wilson will carry Illinois by about 125,000 and Governor Dunne and other State candidates by 50,000, according to a statement issued tonight by Arthur Charles, chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

That the Democrats would carry all but five wards in Chicago was asserted by County Chairman James M. Daley. Mr. Daley said the number of Democratic votes would be about 100,000 and the State and county tickets by 60,000.

"Our reports, based on detailed information from all counties, indicate that President Wilson will carry Illinois by 125,000, more or less," said Mr. Charles.

"Of this plurality 50,000 will be furnished by the women."

New York, Oct. 29.—As an indication of how strange are the caprices of the present campaign it is cited that for the first time in the history of the Republican party money has been sent from Ohio to be waged that the Buckeye State will go Democratic. Ohio has been regarded as so surely Republican in bygone years that it was taken as a sign of failing mentality to even consider for a moment it could be won by a Democratic candidate for President. But Grover Cleveland did carry it, and they say that Ohio Republicans are still debating how it happened.

Make a simple mat or cover of coarse wool burlap and place it on the radiator. The radiator will be neither too hot nor too cold in the future. The open-weaved hemmed cloth allows the air to pass through it, but sifts or filters out the dust, which is removed by an occasional washing.—Popular Science Monthly.

## THE IMAGINATION.

By JOHN D. BARRY.

Some years ago I made the acquaintance of a young Russian who had come to the United States after several years of study at one of the great universities. He had settled down in New York and had taught school. In his early association with other school teachers he was astonished by the things they read, particularly by the kind of fiction. He had been brought up in the school of Russian realism and the inaccurately imagined romances praised by the school teachers impressed him as being childish and silly. "You people in America seem to be so much more interested in Russia," he said. "You often speak as if we were a semi-barbarous country. But our standards of literary art are much higher than yours. We don't believe in weakening the imagination by dealing with sentimental realities. We think that literature itself furnishes the best stories and that the best motives lie in characterization. What a debauchery a great deal of cheap fiction that is read in this country! It is for young people, it is for the masses, it is for the imagination which is so important for them in the management of their lives."

I was very much impressed by that comment. It seemed to me that it was true and that it touched on a most important subject. But how little is done in our school to train the imagination. In fact, the very word is misleading. People speak of the imagination as if it were a wild thing, more to be feared than to be cultivated. "Oh, I have such a wonderful imagination," I can think of the most marvelous plots." Words of this kind are often said by writers of fiction, who are themselves writers of fiction. They apparently think that they possess an equipment for writing which, if put to use, would be valuable. It might be valuable for sensation stories, the kind of writing that does not deserve the name of literature and that is generally regarded with more or less contempt even by those who find it entertaining.

Obviously, a wild imagination is not a good thing. It may be dangerous. If uncontrolled, it may lead to take its course from year to year, it may lead to the unbalancing of the mind. On the other hand, an active imagination may be a great possession, properly directed, which means disciplined into a close relation with reality. One often hears a parent boast of the imagination shown by a child. Highly imaginative children are favorites both in life and in literature. The things they say are unquestionably amusing, and occasionally startling, sometimes associated with alert and searching observation. As a rule, however, it is the wildness in the imagination of children that is admired, its least interesting feature, showing utter lack of discipline. There are parents wise enough to see danger here. Experience teaches them that among children great imagination may lead to feverish excitement and to disturbances of the whole system.

Of all living people the most imaginative are lunatics. The things they can think of are so utterly impossible. Through their insanity there often runs a kind of sanity, plainly related to genius. But no one would say that they showed a healthy functioning. The business of the doctor is to drive them back to reality. In some instances their derangement is due to an unhealthy yielding to the imagination, to an abandonment that gradually drives reality out of the mind and puts the person in the place of the madman. The things he thinks of are the things of the higher qualities, related to accuracy of feeling and of observation. Its relation to genius then is plain. For genius is the kind of mind that deals with possibilities and calculations so fine as to be hardly traceable. Indeed, it may be said that genius is a form of accuracy. It perceives harmonies and rhythms denied to the common mind. It is the kind of mind that is being interpreted in terms that we can understand. To itself genius may be as great a mystery as it is to those outside. And we ought to remember that there are kinds of genius that are not usually called under that word. For example, there are those fine natures born with the sense of right relations in life, enabling them to lead lives of extraordinary adaptability to surrounding conditions. Sometimes they are very humble people, included among those who are generally regarded as failures. Christ was a pre-eminent example of this kind of genius. In the material life of today there are many such people, those who, by what seems like an instinct, deeply imaginative, know how to utilize the force of the world. It was this idea that led some one recently to call the business organizer of today our greatest poet.

It is the poet that is usually accepted as the leader of the world in imagination. Are they accurate? Often they are not on the surface. But it is in their interpretation of the meaning beneath the surface that they are accurate. For this reason the more gifted of them are sometimes called seers. They lift the veils that obscure the eyes of the world in general.

The time is coming when our schools will pay the most attention to the imagination. They will try to develop it systematically in the direction of accuracy. But before this work can be undertaken the teachers will have to be taught. They are themselves sadly in need of help. For the teacher with an accurate imagination is rare. In fact, accuracy of imagination in any department of work means one of the qualities that go with supreme efficiency.

Admiral Lord Beresford, the English naval strategist, believes that had Germany taken advantage of the opportunity offered at the beginning of the war, the English would have been defeated. In a letter to Col. R. M. Thompson, president of the Navy League of the United States, Admiral Beresford says:

"If the Germans had attacked us first, without a declaration of war, and sent what they could have sent in the form of armed merchant ships—on to our unprotected trade routes, we would have been brought to our knees in a couple of months. They could have put down 1,000 ships in the first week, and if we had had three times the number of destroyers it would have availed us nothing."

"If the Germans had carried out that plan, they could have got into Paris, compelled peace with France, and then been in St. Petersburg in a short time, and become the dominating power of Europe and world, possibly for a century."

## BERESFORD SEES VITAL MISTAKE GERMANS MADE

Admiral Lord Beresford, the English naval strategist, believes that had Germany taken advantage of the opportunity offered at the beginning of the war, the English would have been defeated. In a letter to Col. R. M. Thompson, president of the Navy League of the United States, Admiral Beresford says:

"If the Germans had attacked us first, without a declaration of war, and sent what they could have sent in the form of armed merchant ships—on to our unprotected trade routes, we would have been brought to our knees in a couple of months. They could have put down 1,000 ships in the first week, and if we had had three times the number of destroyers it would have availed us nothing."

"If the Germans had carried out that plan, they could have got into Paris, compelled peace with France, and then been in St. Petersburg in a short time, and become the dominating power of Europe and world, possibly for a century."

## ASLEEP, NOT DEAD.

Printer Woke Up in Time to Dodge the Coroner and Undertaker.

Mount Pleasant, Oct. 29.—Harry Daugherty, a printer, was dead to all intents and purposes the other evening. The men who were called in to examine his body reported to an undertaker and the coroner. The coroner immediately notified the man's parents of his death and asked the relatives if they wanted an investigation made.

When the coroner and undertaker, carrying a dead basket between them, opened the gate leading into the yard, they met Daugherty, hale and hearty, going to work.

Daugherty had lain down on the bed for a nap when another member of the household, seeing him, became frightened and, thinking him dead, notified the authorities.

## Today's Events

Chesapeake Bay, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 13 streets, 4 p. m. Hallows and parade, Grotto Drill Corps, starting from 112 Twelfth street northwest, 8 p. m. Republican rally, Convention Hotel, 8 p. m. District Sunday school conference, P. M. Congressional Church, 8 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS.  
Belasco—Washington Square Players, 8:30 and 9:15. National—"Potash and Perlmutter in Society," 8:30 and 9:15.  
2:30 and 8:15.  
Pull—"Keep Moving," 8:30 and 9:15.  
Keith-Vanderbilt, 8:30 and 9:15 p. m.  
Gaiety-Burlesque, 8:30 and 9:15 p. m.  
Broadway—Theatricals, 8:30 and 9:15 p. m.  
Garden-Photoplay, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.  
Comme-Photoplay, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.  
Columbia-Phila, 9:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

## TOY BALLOON SAILS FAR.

Hagerstown, Md., Oct. 29.—Sailing all the way from this city to Smyrna, Del., a distance of about 135 miles, a toy balloon released at the Hagerstown Fair Grounds on October 19, by A. H. Behling, was found by Miss M. E. Tharpe, a school-teacher, in the garden at her home in Smyrna the following day.

The balloon made the trip in about thirty hours, and is supposed to have sailed across the Chesapeake Bay. Behling attached a tag to the balloon, with the request that he be notified if it was found. He has just received a letter from Miss Tharpe informing him that she found the balloon in her tomato patch.

## BAND CONCERT PROGRAM.

Band concert at Marine Barracks, this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, by the Marine Band, William H. Standen, leader.

March, "Wig-wag".....Macdonald  
(Dedicated to the United States Signal Corps.)  
Overture, "William Tell".....Rossini  
"Lamento".....Gabriel-Marie  
Reverie from "La Traviata".....Verdi  
Waltz, "Souvenir of the Vienna Woods".....Strauss  
Suite, "Peer Gynt".....Grieg  
Andra's March (The death of An. in the Hall of the Mountain King).....Edvard Grieg  
"Lamento".....Gabriel-Marie  
March, "The Stars and Stripes".....The Star Spangled Banner.



## Skin Tortured Babies Sleep After Cuticura

It's really wonderful how quickly a hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment relieves itching, burning eczemas, rashes and chafings, permits sleep for infant and rest for mother and points to speedy healing in most cases when it seems nothing would do any good. This is only one of the many things Cuticura does for the skin. Use them for every-day toilet purposes and have a clear skin, clean scalp, good hair and soft hands. Samples free by return mail for the asking. Address postcard: "Cuticura, Dept. 15F, Boston. Sold everywhere."



—served in our second-floor dining-room are very popular among shoppers. You are sure to be pleased.

Prices same as on first floor.

Our second and third floor dining hall may be reserved for Dinners, Banquets, Receptions, Lectures, Parties.

## EDUCATIONAL.

## PRINCIPLES OF ACCOUNTING

A two-year course at Georgetown University on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday at 8 p. m. by Prof.